## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Press Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, Aug. 14, 1857. Napoleon has taken advantage of England's Indian difficulty. His visit at Osborne has proved most successful. Lord Palmerston yields to him as segards the Moldavian Elections. England's policy at Constantinople is suddenly reversed, and Lord Redcliffe will probably leave Turkey, mortified by the success of Mr. Thouvenel. The strong articles in The Morning Post of last week, which so shocked the imperial papers at Paris, have now become incontrovertible proofs of the French triumph. Henceforth, England, having abandoned Austria, will march in the wake of Napoleon. Though we are now friends to the French Emperor we must confess that he has fully succeeded in raising France to be the arbiter of European destinies. Lord Palmerston is forced to submit to him, and if the Paris elections show his weakness at home, his influence abroad has gained a new accession. The real gain, however, falls exclusively to the share of the Czar, for, through Napoleon's cooperation, Russia has gained all, and more than she lost by the war, since nobody can doubt that the union of the Danubian Princepalities, under a European Prince not a subject of the Porte, will be an actual dismemberment of Turkey, a menace against Austria, and a virtual increase of the Russian Engine. In fact Nambon has been a willing

the time of the Conferences concerning the new Bessarabian frontier. He is satisfied if all Eu-ropean difficulties are settled at Paris or through though in the interest of Russia. Well aware of the vanity of the French nation, he tries to give them the semblance of European supremacy is ex-complete for freedom. Still, the game is not yet fin-ished and the spirit of independence roused by the Paris election is not likely soon to be allayed. The bar at Paris, at the recent election of its council, returned none but enemies of the present state of things. The Government candidates were left in the minority, and Marie, Bethmont, Berryer, Jules Favre, Cremieux and Desmarest were elected. As to Austria, she is in no enviable position. Aban

sian Empire. In fact, Napoleon has been a willing tool of Russia ever since the sudden peace of Paris,

and his Russian tendencies were sufficiently clear at

doned by England, hated by Russia, opposed by Prance and betrayed by Prussia, with a discontented population in Hungary, Italy, and all the Sclavonic provinces, her only safeguard is her army, while the empty Exchequer precludes her from any exertions to regain the lost ground. Francis Joseph disdained to enter into a policy of conciliation at a time that he might have done it, if not with honor, at least with antage. If ever he is forced by his isolation to do it, it will prove too late. The refusal to accept the petition of the Hungarian grandees at Pesth deeply wounded the pride of the Hungarians. They know that they have nothing more to expect from nim, but everything from his difficulties. The discomfiture of his policy at Constantinople is, therefore, a ray of hope for them.

Triumphant as regards the difficulties about the

Danubian Principalities, Napoleon could not carry his second point at Osborne, namely, the expulsion of Ledru Kollin and Mazzini. He saw that he had made a mistake by the great fuss about the alleged conspiracy, and Ledru is not the man to be co tent with his first victory, for even 100 had to admit that there was no case made out with his first victory, for even The Times has against him. He now boldly enters upon the offensive, and accuses the Imperial Government of plots to entrap the exiles. The great English papers, with the exception of The Advertiser, try to burke Ledru's letters or mutilate them, and therefore I insert here his excellent statement from one of the penny papers, which has not cut off the most im-

portant portions of it:
"Thanks to the unanimity of the English press, and Thanks to the unanimity of the English press, and
the sympathetic echo it has net with in Belgium,
Switzerland, and the whele of Germany, there is an
end of that plot so pompously advertised, the tale of
which was to spread terror all over Europe. Ridicule
even more than contempt, has killed it.
"I should, therefore, not have reverted to it any

"I should, therefore, not have reverted to it any longer, were it not to describe once more, by two facts generally maknown, the weakness and cowardice of the imp rial Government. Not only were the French newspapers not allowed to repeat exactly the examinations of the accused, their reports having had to undergo the trial of ministerial censorship, but they were absclutely forbidden to report the defense of the advocates. "While thus the foreign press, with increased indications will learn the Bartolotti in his While thus the foreign press, with increase indignation, will learn that Bartolotti in his answers before the Court, the only reliable ones, deciated the had so imperfectly noticed the Frenchman whose name he pronounced in five different ways that he could no longer affirm whether he had mu-taches or not; at all events this stranger took his dethat he could no longer aftern whether he had mus-taches or not; at all events this stranger took his de-parture at the very moment when he (Bartolotti) en-tered the room, and without a single word being nttered in his presence '--it only remains for me sol-emnly to remaind the public that this deposition, even in its modified and wholly inconclusive shape, is untrue.

It is entirely, thoroughly false, that I ever met with
Bartolotti, either at Mazzini's or elsewhere.

"The accusation against me being thus irreparably destroyed, and one of the defendants having seized the

destroyed, and one of the defendants having serzed the opportunity with a few words to break off the sole tie by which I was intended to be entangled with the trial, nothing else was left but to forbid the papers, under menace of suspension, to make the singhtest mention of this part of the deliberations.

"Nothing then against me: no documentary evidence, the accusation itself has acknowledged it; no oral evidence, any further, however untrust worthy; nothing, absolutely, but that abominable doctrine of indirect and worse complectly (complicite indirect et morale) branded by me, sixteen years ago, in the trial of Dupoy before the High Court of Peers. of Dunoy before the High Court of Peers.

"That exhumation of the middle ages morally killed the Government of Louis Philippe; will it not contribute to destroy Mr. Bonapartes? Perhaps more so than all his crimes, for those are political blunders, less pardonable in the eyes of the clever than real effecter. Woe, says Machizvelli, to him whose badly aimed strekes fall back upon himself; while 'losing his reputation of cleverness, he exaits his

It I bad succeeded in being indicted before an "If I had succeeded in being indicted before an English jury, what strange trath would have come cut, and how thoroughly the play would have changed! Instead of exile plots of the Empire Europe would have seen plots of the Empire against the exile exposed before her eyes. I should have shown, for instance, that wretch Cerean, who acted as a witness in a trial to which he was wholly foreign, which are applied of his old regulation of beinging of the company. making capital out of his old reputation of patriotism by plunging into prison a multinude of credulus Re-publicans. I should have shown hin, as far back as 1852, in his quality of an understrapper of the Imperial police, under the pseudonymous appellation of Al-phonse, concecting the Falch business in order to be-tray and sell it afterward. I should have shown him, tray and sell it afterward. I should have shown him, in 1853, applying to me and asking for money and shells to blow up Mr. Ponaparte. I should have shown him, in 1854, while the war against Russia was raging, calling upon me and offering to shatter the whole imperial framework if provided with a sum of 30,000 tranes, which he would be able, he said, to get from the Pussian embassy on a single word spoken by me.

"Invariably rebuffed, finally driven out, and publicly denomed he me to the world."

"Invariably rebuffed, finally driven out, and publicly denounced by me to the whole Republican party, this man, thus unmasked, would have been seen causing nearly 200 victims to be arrested, and himself to be condemned to four years imprisonment, for the parpose of restoring his character and covering himself with a fresh luster of patriotism.

"Before an English Court 1 should have exhibited to reach of a new covariance weather the white

"Before an English Court I should have exhibited the proofs of a new conspiracy against the exite, accomparacy worked in 1855 by one Ravet, connected with the police under the name of Errat. What he purposes to be about was nothing less than laying in rume the whole French playhouse Libedire Français) on a day when Mr. Banapatte would be present win his court.

Unvailed by me, like Garcau, and henceforth useless to the Imperial police, he remiered it the last ser-vice he was able to perform by dragging into jail more

vace he was able to perform tydragging into jail more than one hundred patrious candid energh to have trusted his word. He, too, as Gereau before him, took to being tried himself, and convicted to four years imprisonment, better to provide for his safety and in the bope, if possible, to prolong illusion.

To conclude, before the English public assizes I should have had the opportunity of bringing to exposure a dozen other tools, women as well as men, playing the edious game of laying snares for the exile.

But is there any need of farther evidence! Have we not Jersey to convict Mr. Benaparte with incorporate bors, he will die a conspirator. He conspired at Nrasbourg, he conspired at London and Boulogne he conspired in that forever-executable night of the 24 of Desember. But yesterday he was duning at Gob arm, while in the very act of conspiracy with Rassa against. while in the very act or consuracy with Kessia against you in the Principalities, in Persa, and in India. You say this man is stability. I tall you had forgilly beautiful for the internation of frand and conting, of weature gaphushes, and coups do more. What you

take for his greatness is rething else than the expantake for his creatness is nothing else than the expansive strength and the greatness of France. As for himself, in spite of the diadem, he is neither what her less a conspirator. Believe me, your liberties are undermining him, and accordingly bateful to him. Either they or himself must valuab. Well might Machiavelli again exclaim, 'There is no safe alliance but with free peoples!' Fertunate to yourselves will therefore be the day when, like so many tyrants of the Lower Empire, he will disappear in the whirlwind of some compiracy got up by himself.

"London, 12th August."

The news from India has made a deep impression. The public expected to hear of the fall of Delhi, and learn instead that the town of the Mogul

Delbi, and learn instead that the town of the Mogu is now garrisoned by some 40,000 Sepoys, while Gen. Barnard's force before the walls does no proport to more than about 14,000, of which only one half are Eropeans. The town cannot even be said to be besieged or invested. The mutinous regi ments which have killed their European officers have reached Delhi without any difficulty, and the have reached Delhi without any difficulty, and the army of the Mogul becomes day by day more for-midable. Still, no native Prince has as yet rebelled, the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies and the Nizam's dominion are undisturbed, and there is every prospect that the whole affair will soon be terminated by a British victory.

terminated by a British victory.

As the question has often been raised in Europe and America what India is really worth to England,

and America what India is really worth to England, I extract the following passage from the letter of an Angle-Indian in The Times:

"There is, to begin with, a little item of something under £4,000,000 a year remitted to England on home account." Of this sum about £4,000,000 is paid for stores, and may be considered a matter of trade. The remainder, or £3,000,000 a year, consists of pensions, furlough pay, soldiers wages, salaries, allowances, interest on debts and on proprietors stock, and some other items. This sum is spent exclusively in Ergland, without return to India in meal or mait; it is in short, a direct tribute paid by the dependency Ergiand, without retain to final in meet of main in the definition in short, a direct tribute paid by the dependency to the sovereign power. To this amount must be added an equal one, or £3,000,000 more to speak precisely, £2,850,000, naid to England for family remittances. These remittances include, not only those ails wances to children and relatives made by every for the tribute to be averaget for education for old all wances to children and relatives made in the family in India, the payments for education, for old debts, for outfits, and such-like things, but soldiers remittances, and, above all, the fortures, which though not so gigantic as of old, are still remitted year after year by successful Indians to England."

On the other hand, we must admit that the East Ladie Company is carrying on its government with

India Company is carrying on its government with a deficit of from one to three millions sterling a year on account of the recent wars, and has had to cover it by loans; but these loans have been negotiated in India, not in England, and have not caused

any great remittances of cash.

The negotiations between Mexico and Spain have been finally broken off; Senor Lafragua has left Madrid, and there is no further prospect for an amicable arrangement of the existing quarrel.

The Danish difficulties will remain in the background until the Oriental question is settled, but then they will at once be exaggerated. The policy of Russia, eager to get the control of the Sound as well as of the Bosphorus, plays its cards alternately at Constantinople and Copenhagen. It is a safe game because she always finds tools in the opposed camp for carrying out her aims, either in France or in Austria. Well may the Austrian papers implore Central Europe to be prepared for all contingencies, "as it is in considerable danger of being crushed between France and Russia." The warning comes too late; the concessions made by Lord Palmersten to the policy of France and Russia at Constantinople were welcomed with great joy at Berlin, and all Europe knows now that while England bullies the weak, she knuckles to the strong. A. P. C.

THE INDIAN INSURRECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
LONDON, Aug. 14, 1857. When the Indian news, conveyed by the Trieste telegraph on the 30th of July, and by the Indian mail on the 1st of August, first arrived, we showed at once, from their contents and their dates, that the capture of Delhi was a miserable hoax, and a very inferior imitation of the never-to-be-forgotten fall of Sevastopol. Yet such is the unfathomable depth of John Bull's gullibility, that his ministers, his stock-jobbers and his press had, in fact, contrived to persuade him that the very news which laid bare General Barkard's merely defensive position contained evidence of the complete extermination of his enemies. From day to day this hallucination grew stronger, till it assumed at last such consistency as to induce even a veteran hand at similar matters, General Sir de Lacy Evans, to proclaim on the night of the 12th of August, amid the cheering echoes of the House of Commons, his belief in the truth of the rumor of the capture of Delhi. After this ridiculous exhibition, however, the babble was ripe for bursting, and the following day, the 13th of August, brought successive telegraphic dis-patches from Trieste and Marseilles, anticipating fact that on the 27th of July Delhi still stood where it had stood before, and that General Barmard, still confined to the defensive, but harassed by frequent urious sorties of the besieged, was very glad to have

been able to hold his ground to that time.

In our opinion the next mail is likely to impart the news of the retreat of the English army, or at least facts foreshadowing such a retrograde move ment. It is certain that the extent of the walls o Delhi forbids the belief that the whole of them can be effectively manned, and, on the contrary, invites to comps de main to be executed by concentration and surprise. But Gen. Barnard seems imbued with European notions of fortified towns and sieges and bombardments, rather than prone to those bold eccentricities by which Sir Charles Napier knew cocentricities by which Sir Charles Napier Knew how to thunderstrike Asiatic minds. His forces are, indeed, said to have been increased to about 12,000 men, 7,000 Europeans and 5,000 "faithful natives;" but on the other hand, it is not denied that the rebels were daily receiving new reinforcements, so that we may fairly assume that the numerical disproportion between besiegers and besieged has remained the same Moreover, the only point by the surprise of which Jeneral Barnard m ight insure certain success is the Megul's Palace, which occupies a commanding position, but the access to which from the river side goust become impracticable from the effect of the camy season, which will have set in, while an attack on the palace between the Cashmere gate and the rier would infliet on the assailants the greatest risk in case of failure. Finally, the setting in of the rains is sure to make the securing of his line of communication and retreat the principal object of the General's operations. In one word, we see no reason to believe that he, with his still imadequate forces, should venture upon risking, at the most impracticable period of the year, what he shrank from undertaking at a more seasonable time. That in spite of the judicial blindness by which the London press contracts to feel itself, there are extertained serious misgivings in the highest quarters, may be seen from Lord Palmerston's organ, Mossing Post. The ventl gentlemen of

that paper interm us:

We could whather even by the next neil after this, we shall hear of the capture of Ikelhi: but we do expect that, as soon as the troops now on their march to join the besiegers shall have arrived, with a officioncy of lerge game, which it seems are still a sisting, we shall receive intelligence of the fall o

It is evident that, by dist of weakness, vanillation, and direct Uniders, the British generals have contrived to raise Delhi to the dignity of the political and maitary center of the fadian revolt. A re-treat of the English army, after a prolonged siege, or a mere staying on the defensive, will be regarded as a positive defeat, and give the signal to a general outbreak. It would moreover expose the British troops to a fearful mortality, from which till now they have been protected by the great excitement inherent to a siege full of sorties, encounters, and a kope of soon wreaking a bloody vengeance on their enemies. As to the talk about the spathy of the Hindoes, or even their sympathy with British rule, it is all nonsense. The princes, like true Asiatics, are watching their opportunity The people in the whole Presidency of Bengal, where not kept in check by a handfull of Europeans, are enjoying a blessed anarchy; but there is nobody there against whom they could rise. It is a curious quid pro quo to expect an Indian revolt to assume

fraging is the leatures of a European revolution.

In the Presidencies of Macrae and Bembay, the

army having not yet presonneed, the people of course do not stir. The Projano, at last, is to this mement the principal central station of the European forces, while its native army is disarmed. To rouse it, the neighboring semi-independent princes must throw their weight into the scale. But that such a ramification of conspiracy as exhibited by the Bengal army could not have been carried on on such an immense scale without the secret connivance and support of the natives, seems as certain as that the great difficulties the English meet with in obtaining supplies and transports—the principal cause of the slow concentration of their troops—do not witness to

the good feelings of the peasantry.

The other news conveyed by the telegraphic dispatches are so far important as they show us the recolt rising on the extreme confines of the Punhas been direction from Delhi to the Presidency in a southern direction from 1-of Jhansi, Saugor, of Bombay, through the stations of Jhansi, Saugor, Indore, Mhew, till we arrive at last at Aurungabad, only 1-0 miles north-east of Bembay. With respect to Jhansi in Bundelkund, we may fremark that it is fortified and may thus become another center of armed rebellion. On the other hand, it is stated that Gen. Van Courtlandt has defeated mutincers at Sirsa, on his road from the northwest to join Gen. Barnard's force before Delhi, from which he was still 170 miles distant. He had to pass by Juansi, where he would again encounter the rebels. As to the preparations made by the Home Government, Lord Palmerston seems to think that the most circuitous line is the shortest, and consequently sends his troops round the Cape, instead of through Egypt. The fact that some thousand men destined for Cl have been intercepted at Ceylon and directed to Calcutta, where the Fifth Fusileers actually arrived on the 2d of July, has afforded him the occasion for breaking a bad joke on those of his obedient Com-mons who still dared doubt that his Chinese war was quite a "windfall."

STATE OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

From The Bombay Times, July 14.
In the last fortnight we have probably passed "the in the last fortnight we have probably passed "the flood" of the insurrection, and may now hope that our future advices will be chiefly occupied with a recital of the subsidence of this great rebellion, and the restoration of order in the disturbed provinces. The truth is that there are no more regiments to matiny, unless they are to be those of Bombay and Madras, concerning the fidelity of which there is not the slightest ground of suspicion. Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th June—the date of our letest advices, via Lahore. There has been a good deal of fighting outside the walls, the rebels being defeated on overy ocasion with great slaughter; and it is matter of much ension with great slaughter; and it is matter of much congratulation that the apparent hopelessness of their cause has effectually checked the disposition of the cause has effectually checked the disposition of the mutineers at other stations to proceed to their assistance. The only attempt which has been made to re-enforce them seems to have been on the part of the Nusseerabad mutineers, who were cut up dreadfally on the occasion by General Barnard's force. Whether any of them get inside the walls or not, we cannot

During the fortnight just elapsed we have received During the fortnight just elapsed we have received intelligence of the mutiny of the troops at Moradabad, Fyzabad, Sectapore, Saugor, Nowgong, Banda, Fut-telghur, Mhow, and Indore, and we proceed briefly to relate the particulars of each in so far as they are

It is now evident that an arrangement existed between the troops at Bareilly, Shabjehaupore, Lucknow and Moradabad to effect a simultaneous rising. A glance at the map will show the proximity of these stations to each other, and the outbreak occurred at

each on the morning of the same day.

The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue, seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before their outbreak the Sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and fami-lies from the hills, where they had been sent for safety, and even to the last moment these miscreants swort to protect their officers to the death. The regiments rese on masse on Sunday morning, the 1st of June, a shefted gun being fired as the signal about 11 o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bungalows. Such officers opened a fusiliade upon the bungalows. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses and made for the tendezvous previously agreed upon among them—the cavalry parade ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grapeshop, and they had to ride for their lives. The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of seventy miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynce Tal, to the hill, when they had beyondy sent their fau. in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably a we any attempt to attack them. which will probably awe any attempt to attack them, and, as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety. At Monalabad the desire of plunder scens to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their efficient two hours grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded, the whole of the officers (20th Regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynee Tal the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Shahjebanpore had been massacred. We are harry, however, to learn that a good many We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the

The rising at Fyzabad occurred on the night of Saxthe 8th ult., the 6th Regiment Oude Irregular In day, the sin on, the on his hard a constraint of the fastry giving the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22d Regiment Native Infantry. They at once took possession of the battery, and would not allow the officers to approach, but do not seem to have allew the officers to approach, but do not seem to have offered them any violence. Fyzabad is in the very heart of Oude, and is situate upon a branch of the Ganges. The officers determined to endeavor to escape by boat, and were allowed quietly to embark. About ten noise down the river they met some 800 or 900 matineers encamped, who fired upon and nursued the fugitives, killing a number of them. We have reason to believe, however, that a considerable number of the officers have effected their escape from this station and, whatever may have taken place after eaving it, the conduct of the Sepoys at the time seems

station, and, whatever may have taken place after leaving it, the conduct of the Sepoys at the time seems to have been characterized by the strangest moderation. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting from a letter on the subject:

"The account of the mutiny of the 22d Regiment beats any romanee; they guarded their officers and their bungales after mutinying, placed sentires over maratines and all public property, sent out pickets to prevent the townspeople and servants from looting, held a councit of war, in which the cavalry (Fisber's breguer) proposed to kill the officers, but the 22d objected, and might take with them their private arms and property as that placed on the King of Oode. Their officers acked for beats, the rebel Commissary General, a Revasidar, was ordered to provide them. He did so, but merely small dingets, so that they could only bring away a bundle each, and then they were presented with 90 rs., which is received took from the treasure-cheest to give them. When the officers tried to recall them to their duty, they respectfully asserted them that they were now under the orders of their native officers, and that the Soukahder Major of the 22d Regiment had been appointed one of its officers to be their chief."

We are yet without particulars of the mutiny at Saugor, the news of which reached us on the 8th inst. from our correspondent at Kamplees, who was able, becomes the interest to the common of the scation, and that each corporated to the news of which reached us on the 8th inst. from our correspondent at Kamplees, who was able, becomes the content of the scation, and the second of the scation and the scation

Saugor, the news of which reached us on the 8th first, from our correspondent at Kamptes, who was able, however, to inform us that no atroctices had as yet been committed, all the officers and families, with the European Artillery, having taken retuge in the fort. Saugor is the chief station in the districts known as the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and must have a considerable European population in the shape of writers, conductors, and others, concerning where writers, conductors, and others, concerning whose safety, after what has transpired at Jhansi, in these same territories, much measures must be felt. It is to be hoped that these men and their families have taken tedage in the fortalso.

Concerning the mutiny at Newgong, we simply know the feet the most of the feet families have

Core rang the manufacture of the 12th Native In-the fact that the beauquarters of the 12th Native In-factry and of the 13th Inegular Cavalry stationed factry and of the 13th Annuals of the left wing of fairly MC of the term frequent Cavarry stationed there have delibered the example of the left wing of each corps valid was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by has tail, with an account of the bloody tragedy exacted on that occasion by the mass Shoody tragedy enacted on that occasion by the mas-secret of all the faintepease in the place. We now learn that, besides, Mrs. Skene and family. Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne, and Miss Davidson were killed. Allogether 12 of our countrymen and women were claughtered in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two enstorns' officers, who have reached Agra.

have reached Agra.

The only particulars we have of the mutiny a The only particulars we have of the mutiny at Bands are contained in a letter from Magode, deted June 18, of which the following is an extract:

"We have excepted from Bands to Nayode, and through God's ancrey, have been nurseallously preserved. Or Sanday, the lith, the Narub's troop anditined, as well as the Native Infantry. The Nohamedars planted their flar and maded to kill us, but the Naryb's tood by us, and we got into buggles and on horses and roc aff. The place was in a have before we got a mile: It was a featful scene. We dait again to night for Mirrapore, and hope to reach it safety, but this direct is way much disturbed. We have in our party Mr. and Mrs. Edinantone, Mr. and Mrs. Webter, Messrs Mayne, Sowen, Clark, Bews, Comins, Hutchinson, Orwin, and Olyn. We are staying with Major and Mrs. Ellis, at Nagode. Their kindness is extacted, and we have rested two days."

Of the whole containty of Robilbound, Futtebights (Futruckahad) was the last station to rise. The 16ct Regiment has unquestionably given in simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The Sepays of this corps continued for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipance, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to their officers, but a next meispichely ruper prevailed in Alia.

habad on the 23d inst se to the fate of the unhappy

habad on the 23d instanto the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they sell the piace. We take it from The Eng schman of the 29th utt.:

"Did the report of the massace reach you of the Futishghur fugitives." It surposed in atrocking the that has hithorto been perpetrated. One hundred and thiety-two Enropeans, men, warnet and children, in 30 beats, lett Futishghur for this piace.

"They were all the non-military residents of the piace, or arrival at Bhitoor the Nans Sabb fired on them with the artillery the Government allowed him to keep. One round-shot strock poor Mrs. — and tilled her on the spet. The beats were then bearded, not the inmates landed and designed to the pracke ground at Cawepore, where they were first fired at and then literally backed to pieces with talwars. Report says not one excepted."

Bhitoor is a little place a few miles to the north of Cawapore, and we sadly pressure a confirmation of this

Cawpore, and we sadly presses a confirmation of this intelligence, in view of the state of matters in that neighborhood. A bloody reckoning will surely be exacted of these fiends in human shape.

At Mhow the 23d Bengal Native Infantry have muticipal of the second of these fiends in human shape.

All thow the loss being a value is all in is at present to know, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3d Nizam's Cavalry proverstaunch, they will soon be relieved, as Captain Orr was within 50 miles of Mhow with a grown days ago.

We know little of the state of matters at Indore, be We know little of the state of matters at Indore, beyond the fact that the two regiments of the Maharajah Holkar have openly mutinied and proceeded with the Bengal regiments toward Cojein, on their way, as is supposed, to Delhi. The Maharajah seems to be in no way implicated in this business, but to have acted in the same good faith that has characterized the conduct of the Gwalior Prince.

We have now again arrived at the close of a long and tragic story. We can, of course, understand well the intense excitement this intelligence will produce at home and we have on without comment to notice the

the intense excitement this intelligence will produce at home, and we pass on without comment to notice the state of matters before Delhi, and the progress of the siege. The force at General Barnard's disposal has deubtless been inadequate for the reduction of the place, but as important reinforcements must have joined his camp long before this, we entertain a confident hope that our next advices will autounce the fall of the place. Meantime, the force has not been iole. Animated by the courage of despair, the mutineers have made the most desperate sorties, but ever with the same result. They have been driven back into the city with terrible loss on every occasion, to find eventually, as we trust, their timb

occasion, to find eventually, as we trust, their time within its walls.

Gen. Van Cortlandt, who is marching upon Jhausi and Hiesar with the Butlanah Irregular Force, has had two engagements with the rebels in the neighborhood of Sirea, defeating them in each instance with severe loss. The last action was a very decided on, and the rebels flee in disorder, leaving 200 men dead upon the field, beside many prisoners in our hands. The troops of the Bikanir Rajah, 2700 men of all aims, have joined Gen. Van Cottlandt's force, though what reliance can be placed on these men remains to be seen. Major-General Nicholson's movable column was at Jullundur at the date of our last advices via Lahore.

The whole Punjaub remains quiet, thanks to the en ergetic conduct of the Commissioner and the men in command. Many of the disarmed native regiments command. Many of the disamment batter regimes have begged the restitution of their weapons, and to be led against Delhi, but it would be madness, after what has transpired, to listen to such prayers. The men may be loyal in their present mood, but, in the presence of an example such as that offered now at Delhi, would yield to the dangerous influence to a certification.

tainty.

To overawe the Mewar territory, and keep the

tainty.

To overawe the Mewar territory, and keep the Gwalior contingent in check, a considerable force is on the march from Deess, and must now be in advance of Kussecrabad. It consists as follows:—3 Horse Artillery guns (Europeans), 500 men of her Majesty's 83d Kegiment of Foot, 400 men 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 2 squadrons 2d Bombay Light Cavalry

To quell the muticy which is now general along the valley of the Nerbunda, from Mhow to Bundelkund, a light field brigade has been ordered to assemble immediately at Malligaum, under the commund of Colonel C. H. Somerset, and the troops are already on their march thither. This force will be composed as follows: Half-troop Horse Artillery (Europeans), a quadron of her Majesty's 36th Regiment Foot, 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 3d Regiment Nizam's Cavalry a detachment of the Poonah Horse, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners.

General Woodburn's movable column, originally ordered to Mhow, stands fast at Aurungabad, and this arrangement is doubtless a judicious ore, in view of the unsettled state of the Nagpore territories and the doubtful temper of the Nizam's troops. We regret to learn that the General has been compelled to regin the command through severesickness. Col. C. S. Stuatt is appointed to succeed him. This force is

gret to learn that the General has been compared as learning the command through severe sickness. Col. C. S. Stuart is appointed to succeed him. This force is composed as follows: Two equadrons her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons, albattery European Horse Artillery, 25th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, 24th do. (one wing), and the Light Infantry Battalion (Pennis).

(Persia).

Gereral Woodburn's column has already crushed the rebellion at Annuagahad where our readers may remember a regiment of the Nizam's Cavalry mutinied, and the presence of the force at that station will doubt

re in interfaregiment et the Nizani's Cavary intutures, and the presence of the for eat that station will doubt less overawe effectually any open disaffection in that quester for the future.

As some uncertainty seems to exist as to the real strength of General Barnard's force before Delhi, we may as well state that it is composed as follows:

Excertass (about a,600 Men of all Arms).—Her Majesty's 6th Expirent of Foot, her Majesty's 6th Lanceas, her Majesty's 6th Repirent of Foot, her Majesty's 6th Repirent of Foot, her Majesty's 6th Repirent of Foot (one wing), her Majesty's 1st thought for the Month of the Majesty's 1st foot for which, her Majesty's 1st foot for which, her Majesty's 1st foot for which, her Majesty's 1st foot foot with the majesty's 1st foot for the station of the men is 200 pounders, 4 Spandars, 2 His pounders, 3 howitzers. Artillery Recruits, 120 men. The siege train from the Satiet.

Nativas subout 5,000 Men of all Arms).—One squadron 4th Repirent Light Cavary. Two Light Field Sattries, each five is paunders, one 24-pounder. A detachment of Sappers and Miners. The Simons Rife Battsino—200 strong. The Punjuals Guider—250 salers, Sco bayonets. I,000 men Punjuals Infantry Prevallers. 1,200 salers Punjuals Cavairy Irregulars. The Rajah of Jheena's Force (strength unknown).

There cannot be lewer than 7,000 Europeans now before the place, if indeed they are not already inside.

There cannot be fewer than 7,000 Europeans now before the place, if indeed they are not already inside. The native pertion of this force has proved itself trustworthy; and, considering the powerful artiflery new at General Barnard's command, and the strength of his cavalry arm 3,500 sebers), we shall have room to express the deepest disantisfaction if the blow which is here struck be not final, so far as the mutineers of Meerut, Delhi and Nusseerabad are concerned. The miscreants are fairly caged, and will find their grave in the spot they have polluted by their bloody and atractious crimes.

bloody and atractious crimes.

From The Delhi Gazette Extra.

From The Debit Gazette Extra.

The following letter, dated "Camp before Delhi, June 18," will be found highly interesting:
"Rather a brisk affair occurred here yesterday. During the day, but particularly in the afternoon, the enemy were observed outside the Lahore gaze in large numbers, evidently planning and carrying out some special project. At 41 p. m. car troops were turned out to ascertain, if possible, what it might be, and in a very short time they were busily engaged in most landable musketry practice. Tombs (Major), with his troop of Horse Attillery, was, as usual, on the ground; the Ritles (H. M.'s 60th) and the Ghoorkas being the other principal dramatis persone. After a time it was observed that a large Serai, called 'Eed Ghah, opposite the Aimere gate, was being occupied by the was observed that a composite the Aimere gate, was being occupied by the eremy, and that it had been strengthened from without by the defenses which had been constructed during

ise day.

"It was resolved that the said Serai should be ours "It was resolved that the said Serai should be ours; though I must tell you that it was an exceedingly strong position, which a few hundred stout-hearted men night hold in face of thousands. It was attacked accordingly, and taken in glorious style. The enemy steed for a time; but their show of resistance was, on the whole, brief. The gates of the place were smashed, the enemy sammunition (two hackeryloads) blown up, and the only gun to 9-pounder) which they had time to bring to the scene of action, spiked, taken and walked off with tout de saite. Their loss was prebably considerable, I should think at least 100 killed—while, I rejoice to say, we only lost three or fear men in all, exclusive of a small number on the list of wounded."

"Camp seront Delini, June 24,
"I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any
news from this quarter. Yesterday the enemy at
tacked us in great force from the Subjec Mundee side
and fought most desperately the whole day long
They had a strong position in the village and among
the garden walls. Our loss has been great for us
but the loss of the mutineers has been very consider
able. We have been quiet to-day; how long it will
the interestible to say. Ever since the day we able. We have been quiet to-day; how long it will last it is impossible to say. Ever since the day we arrived here have the troops been more or less backed up by exposure to sun and fatigue, &c., but the men, notwithstanding, keep up their truly British spirit, and it is surprising how cheerfully all endure this harassing work, and kow manfully, through God's bleezing, we have repulsed every one of their desperate attacks. We have how been here sixteen tays. A small portion of the reinforcements arrived yesterday, and Brigadier Chambertain came in, I hear, tooday."

"CAMP BEFORE DELHI, June 21. "Case server Drint, June 21.

"About our two attacks, yesterday and the day before, the second was made early in the morning. They plied us with round shot, but halted as soon as we began to advance. Our reports from the city to-day are much better; they are said to be disheartened, and deserting in great numbers, and to wish to make overtines. They say, 'What's the use of gaing out to fight !—they always get the best of it.' We certainly wid them great damage in the attack on the 19th; the

nght!—they always get the best of it.' We certainly aid them great damage in the attack on the 19th; the graund was bornd to look at."

We are feorry to learn, from later letters, that on the 19th the Nusseerahad mutineers, with some isa'd to be six, guns, contrived to get in rear of our position and ch aled great confusion. They were of course

driven back, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and two gurs, but our loss was also severe, and when we consider that common precaution would have averted this loss, we feel bound to state that there averted this loss, we feel bound to state that there must be great incompetency somewhere; and the seener the valuable lives of our brave soldiers are intrusted to other care the better. The losses we have to deplore are Colonel Yule, H. M's 9th Lancers, Captain Alexander, 3d N. L., Mr Humphrey, and ten men killed; Colonel Becher, Quartermaster-General, and several others, wounded.

FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

FAILURE OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

From the London Times, Jug. 15.

PLYMOUTH, Friday Evening.

The United States steam-frigate Niagara, Captain Hudeon, from the Atlantic, followed by the Susquebanna, Capt. Sands, and her Majesty's screw steamship Agan emmon, Master-Commander Noddall, enter 4 the Sound this afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the Niagara they report that at the time of the severance, 31 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 335 nautical or about 386 statute miles had been laid, at a discarce of 250 to 280 miles in a direct course from cal or about 580 statute lines had been lad, at a distance of 260 to 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wind was southerly, there was some sea, and the ship was going from three to four knots, and the cable paying out five to six, and sometimes are natural.

As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the retard strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds and the cable broke.

The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and heavy swell prevailed, and a powerful undercurrent was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

when the break was applied with increased power

When the break was applied with increased power the stern of the Niagara was down in the trough of a sea, and the extra strain created by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

The Susquehanna was a mile off on the Niagara's starboard beam: the Agamemuon, the Cyclops, and the Leopard were within signal distance.

At 12 o clock the Cyclops left for Valentia, and the Leopard for Spithead. The other three remained to make some superiments.

Leopard for Spithead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

Soundings were found by the Cyclops at 2,600 fathons. At high: they kept a course E.S.E., under easy steam, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock bore up for Plymouth Sound. The Niagara is gone into Hamoaze. The general opinion is that the season is tee far advanced for another effort now, but every confidence is expressed in the ultimate success of the nidertaking. The machinery now aboard the Niagara is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning.

A PFEP INTO WESTMINSTER HALL.

A PFEP INTO WESTMINSTER HALL.

From Pauch.

(Being as much as Mr. Pauch can recollect of the Descriptions appended to the Wellington Monument Models)

The Duke of Wellington, supported by Fortitude and the Hon. East India Company, tramples on Misrepresentation and Unconstitutionalism, and brandishing the sword of Justice in the face of Ingratitude, plants the Standard of National Liberty under the protection of the British Lion. Motto, "Bonus, bona bonum."

The Duke of Wellington plucks the Symbols of Despotism from the Lair of Tyranny, and putting to flight at once Napoleon and Anarchy, introduces History to the Speaker of the House of Lords, and calls upon Time to take notes of his speeches. Motto, Welling and temperat.

Verbum sat sapienti."
The Duke of Wellington between Honor and Glory leads the British Grenadier into action, and pointing to the Augel of Temperance to show the moderation of his proceedings, beckons to Modesty, Economy and Charity to advance the flag of England. Motto,

Dumine dirige nos."

The Duke of Wellington sustains the form of Bri-The Puke of Weinigton sustains the form of Britannia (who is tottering from the effects of the earthquake of revolution), and holds to her nose a restorative vial inscribed "Waterloo," while the discomited Marshals of France slink away in all directions, pursued by the avenging Furies. Motto, "Bis dat qui

The Duke of Wellington, at the head of the Cardina The Duke of Wellington, at the head of the Cardinal Virtnes, repels the advance of Tippo Saib, and strikes terror into the Demon of Revolution, while Fame proclaims his deeds through the silver trumpet of Rectitude. Motto, "Go thou and do likewise."

The Duke of Wellington, his foot firmly planted on the Constitution, defies Arrogance, Aggression, and Usurpation; and, burling the Bible at the Infidel Domination of France, transfives with the spear of Uriel the

Csurpation; and, nursing the hible at the lithidel Domination of France, transfixes with the spear of Uriel the ferocious serpent of Oriental treachery, and by the grant of Catholic Emancipation invites Hibernia to the bosom of Britannia. Motto, "There is no mis-

The Duke of Wellington, mounted on his charger Copechagen, whose bridle is held by Chivairy, Valor fastening the Hero's spur, while Protestant Religion delivers to him the Sword of Loyalty. Under the hore's feet are Munder and Treason; and Foreign Invasion, mortally wounded, staggers backward against the Boulogne column. Motto, "Armavirumque

The Duke of Wellington, mounted on his charge

The Duke of Wellington as Bellerophon delivers Europe from the clutches of the monster Bonaparte, places the British Crown upon the Proud Pinnacies of Mercy, Liberality and Emancipation, while Time breaks his scythe in sign that he will never destroy the good work. Motto, "All is serene."

The Duke of Wellington in classical costume, to show the simplicity of his mind, leads the charge of the Guards at Waterloo, who are dressed in medieval armer, to show that their gory was not for an age but for all time. Mercy and the Genius of Treaties fly a short distance behind him, and Britannia follows as Una on the milk white lamb, while the British Lion frantically rends the tricolor, and the Fiends of Revolution cing affrighted to the rock of Liberty. Motto, "Such is Life."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

From Oar Own Correspondent.
PARIS, August 13, 1857. I have been staying at Spa a few days, and liked

it because it reminded me of Berkshire-and did not like it because the resemblance lay only in the landscape, and tantal zed me by the lack of certain figures that lend such a charm to that of Lenox and my recollections of it. Next to the very place you would like to go to, Paris is the best. It was not coming home, but it was next to coming home. to get back to this city-my wonted place of date for communication with THE TRIBUNE'S honored readers, my old friends. Duty to them required that on arriving I should look up the arrears of the last fortnight's news. I have done so, but find only a "plentiful lack" of novelty. Beside reports of the insurrection in the East Indies, in which people do take the interest proper to so strange a piece history, the newspapers have been occupied with dull articles on the quarrel of the diplomatists at Constantinople about the Moldavian elections; people generally had not thought of it half as much as of the weather, or of the approaching fetes. The question of the union or separate political existence of the Danubian Principalities has indeed a recognized importance; but no sensible person really thinks that its settlement will not be peaceably attained. As to what Turkey thinks or wishes in the matter, everybody will subscribe to Toots's formula, that "it is of no consequence." The solu ti n of the question, grave as it may be, is not of enough immediate importance for any of the allies to go to war about. The quarrel among the diplo matic corps, and the temporary rupture of relation between a part of them and the Ridiculous Porte-which made the decisive step from the Sublime the day it went in state to visit invalided Prince Napo leen, lying ill of the bowel complaint-was loo upon only as a game of diplomatic fence, drawing certain degree of attention to the skill of the comba ants, all of whom, however, it was well understood were armed only with foils. The party of which the already to have won the victory; partly becaus they stood on the vantage ground of a fair interpret ation of the treaty of Paris; partly, it would seem because the Emperor in his recent visit to Osborn knocked up the sword of fiery, arrogant Sir Stratfor de Redcliffe. Sir Stratford has been so long not only Minister for England, but a controlling adviser of the Turkish Ministry at Constantinople, that he came to look upon Turkish affairs as his own farm.
The present French Embassador, formerly a Chef de Bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of de Euron in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and of such ability that to him was attributed (though erroneously, it is probable) the better part of the notes by which Drouyn de l'Huys acquired such high diplomatic fame, was sent out to Constantinople during the late war to build up and defend the French interest with the Turkish Cabinet, that is, to restrain and counterweigh the overbraring influence of the English resident, for whom, as was expected

of him, he has proved himself a match.

The tone of the English papers, in treating of this

matter, has wonderfully softened down within the week. But of them and of the Emperor's visit to week. But of them would of the Emperor's visit to Victoria, which is said to have greatly strengthened the friendly, intimate quality of the positical alleans be tween the two, 'I leave the report to your Ong Lendon Corresport edent, within whose province it has Before begin ing this letter, I wrote down the world conspire on in a large, round hand on a vice

word conspire xy in a large, round hand, on a please of paper the x lies before my eyes, lest I should quie forget the, sometime famous Mazzinian comple. People 1 and done talking or thinking about it almost before, the brief trial was over. It excited but little curiosity while it was going on. The great cost of the curiosity while it was going on. The great cost of the curiosity while it was going on. The great cost of the curiosity of the great band of Republican Socialists, the representatives of the Liberal Opposition of France, dwindles down to three Italian. sition of France, dwindles down to three Italians two of them reckiess, worthless, innorant vagabonds without a political idea in their heads, and probably without an idea of ever risking their lives to hill the Emperor. The third, Tibaldi, is something more of a man; be at least is a competent mechanic, and probably did partake of Mazzini's taste for caspiracy. But nothing so conclusively shows for the insignificance of the whole matter as the fethat the Government prosecution, having everythis own way, was willing to let the prisoners have tolerably fair trial, and that the result of the trial tolerably fair trial, and that the result of the trial only a verdict of hard labor for fifteen years produced against Grilli and Bartolotti, and of traportation for life sgainst Tibaldi.

Next to the idle exaggeration of the extent and gravity of the plot before the trial, the sillies are

of the affair has been the downright foolish permisence of the prosecution in constantly speaking of Ledru-Rollin as a partner in the plot. The least than shadow of preef, so far as yet appears, or which this shatneful accusation rests, is to be found in the testimony of one of the prisoners, who, is begin with, confesses himself an arrant liar. This microsest particles to having seen some one with Manifesses to the contest of the prisoners. witness testifies to having seen some one with Muzini, whose conversation he could not understand whose name he cannot pronounce, whose appearance blance to that of Rollin. It would seem very probable that Maparenti, and certain that Mazzini, were cothat Maparenti, and certain that Mazzini, were en-gaged in the sc-called plot—a plot which, however absurdly exaggerated in its proportions by interested reporters, was equally absurd and criminal on the part of its authors. Mazzini's naturally fine intelligence has been mastered by one idea, and be he brooded over it in the bitterness of exile till he has become a monomaniae, a mad, mischievous conspirator. In this light he is considered, and his plettings deprecated by all the intelligent Liberals of France and Italy, who feel bitterly how much there cause suffers by the forced association, made by the common enemy, between him and them.

The National, or rather Imperial, fête of the 154 will be a grand show, as usual Instead of taking the Malakoff from the Russians, as was to be dear in sham fight in the Champs de Murs, there is to be the mimicking of some taking incident in the recent the minicking of some taking incident in the recent successful campaign against the Kabyles. The change of subject has been made out of respect to Russian susceptibilities. The difference is similar to that between the battle of New-Orleans and a skirmish in the Seminole war. However, the fighting, and burnt gunpowder, and French glory, will be all the same, and the crowd will be equally amused. It reminds one of the changes, skillfully adapted to the times, made by the late Mrs. Jarley in the names and dresses of her celebrated war works. Death has been strangely busy of late with the

notabilities of French literature. Close pressing on the last steps of Alfred de Musset and Beranger,

Eugene Sue has now gone down to the grave With his greatest work, "The Mysteries of Paris,"

all are familiar. At the time of its publication it was more generally read than any work that has since appeared in Paris, unless we except Dumas's "Mousquetaires" and the numerous translations of

Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." He had

already written a number of novels, Byronic and Satanic to the last degree of exaggeration, and he dissipated in Byronic and Satanic excesses, mingled with large expenditures for the gratification of elegant artistic tastes, one moderate and one very large inheritance, when he began the composition of "The Mysteries," about 1840. At this time his best friend and most heeded counselor, M. Goubaut, advised him to study, what he was entirely usequainted with, the people. They had never appeared in his earlier works. Their rudeness, their uncleanliness, were instinctively offensive to his ele-gant tastes, to his artificial, morbidly refined habitudes. But suddenly he took the advice, bought a dirty second-hand blouse, a cloth cap, clumsy shoes, and a pair of cotton pantaloons, and, soiting his de-icate white hands, of which he ordinarily took espe-cial care, went to dine alone at a low cabaretin the Rue aux Fèves. Those who have read "The Mysteries" will remember the name of the now celebrated street. A quarrel arose among other guests while he sat there, and furnished him the types of the Chourineur and Fleur de Marie. He went home and wrote the first went home and wrote the first two chapters of "The Mysteries of Paris." Many of the other characters and incidents of the work were careful idies from the life, and least the first six of the ten volumes, was made up largely of direct transcripts from real experience, without preconceived theory or moral purpose. The success was prodigious. Eugens Sue waked up to find himself famous and a Socialist. This tact, be it observed, does not at all detract from, indeed, it rather confirms, the likelihood of the sincerity of his popular sympathies. When he once come to see the miseries and virtues of the lower come to see the miseries and virtues of the lower masses, he involuntarily, and so all the more boardly, became their champion. The spur which the book gave to private charitable action is well known. It is not, perhaps, so generally known that Sue himself gave largely and constantly to suffering poverty. Everybody has read the highly-colored descriptions of the sybaritic luxury in which he lived at the Chatcan des Bordes. Alexandre Duma assures us that this famous chateau, which he vis-ited in the time of its splendor, was or ginally ilding for the storage of farm produce-a som thing between barn and farm-house—on the estate of M. Caillard, Sue's brother-in-law, which Sue had divided into apartments and fitted up with his ordinary taste for elegant luxury, adding a fine green-house. It is true that he did lead the life of an anchoret in this retreat; it is also too true that at no effod would his private life, in many respects, bear the inspection of even charitable moral censors, but it is also true, and what everybody has not read that his acts of kindness endeared poor in the neighborhood of Bordes, that he was greatly loved by the children there. At Anney in Savoy, where he has passed the last six years in exile, he lived in simple style, and there, too, was noted and loved for his generous beneficence.

The works of his exile are the latter part of the Mysteries of the People, L'Institutrice, La Famille Jouffroy, Gilbert et Gilbert and La Bonne Aventure. The publication of some of these has been forbidden in France. They are none equal in literary merit or in exciting interest to two or three of his previous productions, whether that his imagination was partly exhausted, or whether, which is more probable, the longings of the exile mingled with and dis-tracted the thoughts of the writer. He left in MS.

his last novel, "Les Secrets de l'Oreilles." I have again to record instances of the Smakespearean tendency among French dramatists, and therefore, I suppose, in French dramatic tastes. A versified imitation of Romeo and Juliet is to be prought out next Autumn at the Odeon, while at one of the cheap and popular thenters of the Upper Boulevards they have in prepara-tion some sort of version of the story of tion some sort of version of the story of King Lear. Meantime, the success of the day remains with Jack Sheppard, the representa-St. Martin, despite the hot, clear nights, which have made their business a being one for the past month to the managers of nearly every other theater kept open in the city.

LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS .- The Warsaw (Illinois) Bulletin of the 20th gives the following account of late operations by the Vigitance Committee of that

place: "At 10 o'clock last night, after Kennedy had been "At 10 o clock last night, after Kennedy had been discharged, the Vigilance Committee assembled, armed and equipped, and marched over to the house of Mrs. Welch and surrounded it. On a slight noise, out peopled Kennedy, who was brought to the ground by gun-shots, and now lies in the justice's office badly wounded. The house was then searched, and Webster was found, taken to the river, head shaved, arred and feathered, stropped, and sent down the